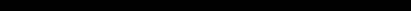
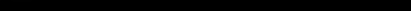


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J. HALE.

Payetteville, Dec. 6, 1834.

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A request simple on their face, but containing all the elements of deep laid artifice—an enemy in the camp, with a dagger in his bosom. Shall we be insultingly told, that these Resolutions are expected to effect their declared object? Is there a man here, who believes that the revision of Mr. Mangum's vote would alter the Journal of the Senate? Will the combined talent of the nation rescind their own deliberate act?

Can a discerning people, Sir, discover no other object in these Resolutions? The capacity of this House has been egregiously misconceived, if it was supposed we were thus easily to be duped. Let us unmask the monster, and his hideous deformity will appear—disperse the misty atmosphere that surrounds them and dismantle them of the drapery in which they are enveloped, and they are nothing less than instructions to Mr. Mangum, to resign. This is the naked truth, and these the fangs they had the instructions been divested of deception, and then might the excuse of *honesty* at least have been pleaded in their behalf. But, had the word *resign*, appeared in the Resolutions, the tocsin of alarm would have been sounded, and the friends of freedom would have rallied to the rescue. It would have been rather too strong a dose to suit the palate of honest and independent Patriots, who are unprepared to sacrifice their country's desires to the interests of a party. I hope Sir, that the result of the vote on the passage of these Resolutions will prove to our constituents that they have yet some free Representatives. I consider, Mr. Speaker, that in this question is involved an important principle, viz. the right of instructing men from office who have acted honestly, before their term has expired—a right, as I conceive, derogatory to the spirit of the Constitution. If none of the considerations I have mentioned will suffice to arouse you from slumber, I have only to say that every other man's man but his own. I will support the Administration when I believe it right; I will oppose it when I believe it wrong. Who, in the days of the framers of the Constitution, ever heard of men's men? Those were the inspired minds that gave being to our free institutions. This was our Government in its purity, and then, was principle the tie that bound kindred souls together. Now, it has become a cloak for selfishness, and a cloak for a blind idolatry, and soverely can a *Don Quixote* or a *Shoe* *black* receive an appointment, it is as if he belongs to the "REPUBLIC." The term "Republican" no longer means an advocate for the Republic or the People, but has become a cloak for arbitrary power. The pure principles which animated our forefathers in the contest for liberty, appears to have been entombed with their bodies. If there is a remnant left, by which their descendants may distinguish themselves from the present, it is in the duty they call aloud for its interposition in behalf of the infant, the mother and the aged. Shall we bring confusion upon our wives and children, before this generation has passed away? Shall we suffer those Revolutionary Patriots who still linger amongst us, as if unwilling to take their exit, until their descendants have realized the benefits of their achievements, shall they be torn to their departed friends the sad tidings of man's degeneracy? Will you give longer unconsciousness to their children, for will you not send them to another and better world, convinced that they have embarked upon their offspring the blessings of *Civil Liberty*? Civil liberty means *equal liberty*, and is specially adapted for the protection of the few. This is the Liberty of which that nation from which we sprung, (England I mean) was proud to boast. This is the Liberty for which her bold Lion reared his lofty crest, with fangs and talons pointed for a death like vengeance. This is the Liberty which our own bluish stripes are emblematic of. This is the Liberty for which the American Eagle, the most majestic bird that soars, displays an unfeigned banner to the breeze, spangled with stars, to light a bright world to freedom. This is the Liberty which gives the American man a passport to honor in every clime. This is the Liberty for which those who have been Patriots, have gone before us, risked their lives and their fortunes and sealed it with their blood, and this, Sir, permits me to hope, is the Liberty which it will be the anxious desire of you, as their offspring, to perpetuate. Nay, let it be said that we are the unworthy descendants of that illustrious race, or that mankind have degenerated in a land of Freedom; but prove to the world in spite of skeptic reasoning, that man is capable of self-government, and that *North Carolina* would be the last to erect a throne upon the ruins of her free institutions, to which it is beneath the virtue of her free-born sons, to *crouch* to kiss the hand of *fidelity*, or *bow the knee* before the despotic frowns of power; but that she would wrench from tyranny its sceptre and its crown. And before these Resolutions pass, not only as your fellow citizens, but as the Representatives of Freedom upon this floor and in their name, permit me to conjure you, as you respect yourselves, as you respect your character as a State, as you bind liberty dear, and by every tie that should bind man to his country, to strike a fatal and a deadly blow to the root of all party combinations which, under the mask of protection, would usurp your rights, and restore to their original purity, and hand down to posterity, not only unimpaired, but strengthened, that Republican form of Government, and those free institutions, we have inherited from our ancestors, as the greatest benediction the God of Nature has permitted one man or set of men to transfer to another.

In conclusion, when the question is taken, I call for the *Yea* and *Nay*, that an enlightened people, contending for nature's noblest boon, LIBERTY and JUSTICE, may put their finger upon the man who acknowledges no law but caprice, no right but power, and is led by the flattery of Party to forget the people. Be cautious in your decision, lest when reason may return, you should be found upon the stool of repentance, deserted by the Sovereign, of bowing at the shrine of injured innocence, seeking to make reparation for the wrongs you have inflicted upon your country. Act worthy of yourselves—act worthy of your calling—be guided, be governed and dictated to alone by that inward monitor, which rules in every man's heart, and teaches him his duty to himself, his duty to his fellow-man, and his duty to his God.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. SWAIN. This ceremony took place at the Government House, on Wednesday last, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and a large assemblage of citizens and strangers. The Oaths of Office were administered by his Honor, Judge Sewell.

In these times of high party excitement, the Inaugural Address of Governor Swain will be eagerly sought after. It is published in this paper, and will be found a chaste, nervous, sound document. It suggests ample materials for thinking to all who prefer the welfare of Rome to the glory of Caesar. We venture to predict, that no one can read

it without arriving at the conclusion, that the power and patronage of the General Government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The subjoined Tables exhibit the amount of Revenue collected by the United States and by the State of North Carolina, at the several periods at which the Census was taken—the aggregate population of each at the same periods, and the sum which would have accrued from every individual to the National and State Treasury, respectively, if the burthen of taxation had been equally apportioned among the entire population. An examination of them will illustrate more clearly some of the striking positions maintained in the Inaugural of the Governor:

Finances of the General Government.			
Year.	Revenue.	Population.	Cap'n tax.
1790	\$2,631,547	3,927,827	76
1800	7,546,813	5,305,925	142
1810	9,384,214	7,239,814	130
1820	17,840,669	9,638,131	185
1830	24,844,116	12,866,020	193

Finances of the State of North Carolina.			
Year.	Revenue.	Population.	Cap'n tax.
1790	\$75,632	393,251	15
1800	217,722	478,103	15
1810	66,274	555,500	12
1820	84,279	618,829	13
1830	89,323	738,470	12

Inaugural Address. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

In obedience to the expression of your will, under circumstances peculiarly grateful to my feelings, I appear before you to renew the solemn pledges of fidelity required by the State of its Chief Magistrate. At an important period in the affairs of the State and General Government, the Legislature was pleased to call me from widely different pursuits, to this station. The reluctance and diffidence with which I entered upon this duty, increased the anxiety I felt for such a termination of them as would justify, if not the flattering anticipations of my friends, the reasonable expectations of the public. I thank God however, that I was not permitted at any moment either to believe or desire that my administration would give universal satisfaction. One of the earliest maxims which was imprinted on my memory, taught me, that he who pleased them most, was not always the ablest or most faithful servant of the people. With this principle before me, I have endeavored, by a rigid adherence to duty, to secure the approbation of my own conscience and to deserve the favorable estimation of honest men. The first point has been attained, and I have so far succeeded in the second, as to be sustained, not by the high tide of party excitement, but against its current. Under such circumstances, the day which terminates my public career, will break upon a lighter heart than that which withdrew me from the quiet of private life. I shall retire, I trust, without animosity towards by whom my motives have been misconceived and mis-presented, and with feelings of grateful regard for my friends, which those can best appreciate who have experienced similar fidelity in trying vicissitudes.

I have deemed it not inappropriate to speak thus much of my friends and myself. For my Country and my native State, the crisis demands a wider range of observation. In my communication to you at the commencement of the Session, I pointed out for your consideration, the particular relations which subsist between this State and the Federal Government. The more I reflect upon this subject, the more deeply I am impressed with the conviction, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and that power is always stealing from the people the more they are lulled by the promises of a foreign hand. Let any one examine impartially the history of the South, and of this State, and he will find that if he can, that the power and patronage of the Federal Government are not dangerous to public liberty. Nay, more, let him scan attentively the characters and conduct of public men, and solve himself with the conviction if he can, that the same general integrity and patriotic devotion are now displayed which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can discern the attitude of mercy in the formation of the State constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust, the exemplary caution, with which the Federal Constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited in an unequivocal character in the proceedings of every department of the Government, in 1790. The assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, were subjects of severe animadversion in the annual Executive Messages. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was scornfully refused"—the use of the State prisons denied to the Federal Courts—and the authority of the Federal Judges, contemned by the judicial tribunals of the State. I do not allude to these facts, for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they may derive from any sanction, but to illustrate from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits, at the period when Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton presided in the Councils of our Country.

It is not difficult to perceive the origin of the excitement which then prevailed. It had been contended by the advocates of the Federal Constitution in the Convention which rejected that instrument, that the great object to be attained, was the establishment of a government, competent to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, and exercise other delegated powers, necessary to national prosperity at home, and character abroad, which in the nature of things, could not be exercised by individual States. That to these great purposes the attention of the General Government would be confined by express limitations, while all powers connected with their internal government and police, would be reserved to the States. That

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The revenue which accrued to the national treasury during that year, was little more than two millions and a half of dollars, which was equivalent to a capitation tax of seventy-six cents on every individual of every caste in the United States. The State revenue on the other hand computed in like manner, was but nineteen cents, or precisely one fourth of the levy by the Federal authorities. And although we were then burthened with a debt of seventy-five millions, which was as far as money was concerned, the price of our liberties, we have seen that our first fiscal operations created universal alarm. Who that would have anticipated the perfect complacency with which we contemplate the existing policy of the Government? Suffer me to continue this history as concisely as I can to the present period. In 1800 (the last year of the administration of the elder Adams), the national revenue was equal to a capitation tax of one dollar and forty-two cents—that of the State to fifteen cents. In 1810, (at the close of Mr. Jefferson's Administration), the national revenue had fallen to one dollar and twenty cents, and that of the State to twelve cents. In 1820, (in the fourth year of Mr. Monroe's Administration), the proportion was as one dollar and eighty-five cents to thirteen cents, and in 1830, (in the second year of General Jackson's Administration) as one dollar and ninety-three cents, to twelve cents. In 1790, we placed ourselves in an attitude of almost direct hostility to the General Government, because we were required to contribute four times the amount, to the general treasury which we paid to our own. In 1830, the exaction was to that of the States, as sixteen to one. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the idea of an economical administration of the affairs of the General Government. If it be contended that the country has increased in population, and that a proportionate increase of taxation was to have been anticipated, it is admitted. But we are met and astonished by the fact, that while the increase of population between 1790, and 1830, was something more than three to one, the increase of taxation was more than nine to one. The same principle moreover, which would require us to anticipate an augmentation of the national revenue, from our growing population, would lead us to expect the same results with regard to our State finances. During the same period however, although the population of the State was nearly doubled the increase of revenue was but one-sixth. Astonishing as the results may seem, the first and obvious principles of the Federal Constitution, are manifestly violated. The fiscal system of the General Government is indirect in its operation, and that is effected insidiously which would not be tolerated, if like the pestilence, it did not walk in darkness. Let us state the case again.—In 1790, the General Government levied a contribution on each individual in the Union of 76 cents; in 1830, of \$1.93.—The State on the other hand exacted 15 cents in 1790, and 12 cents in 1830. Why do we not levy an increase instead of a diminution of your taxes? Because, gentlemen, your operations are seen and understood. You approach with trembling footsteps a guarded reservoir, while others have unobtrusive access to the secret sources of the fountain.

And is there to be end of these things? Never, if the States, forgetful of their own rights and dignity, heedless of the value of the checks provided by the Federal Constitution, unite their efforts, to destroy even the safeguards of our liberty. It has been announced to the American people by the highest authority, that even at this day in a period of profound peace, when the national debt is extinguished to the utmost farthing, that more than twenty millions are necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. Of these twenty millions, North Carolina contributes only a million, while you require a tenth of the amount to answer all the purposes of the State Government. But if twenty millions are necessary now, what sum will suffice, in case of a foreign war, or the commencement of a national system of improvements, which would require the Union to devote no such prospect to her own? Her nature has been most prodigal of her bounties, and leave in utter destitution, those whose situation the most imperiously requires relief. A general integrity and patriotic devotion are now displayed which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can discern the attitude of mercy in the formation of the State constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust, the exemplary caution, with which the Federal Constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited in an unequivocal character in the proceedings of every department of the Government, in 1790. The assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, were subjects of severe animadversion in the annual Executive Messages. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was scornfully refused"—the use of the State prisons denied to the Federal Courts—and the authority of the Federal Judges, contemned by the judicial tribunals of the State. I do not allude to these facts, for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they may derive from any sanction, but to illustrate from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits, at the period when Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton presided in the Councils of our Country.

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ation to yield to all its requirements, hearty and cheerful obedience. I am now ready to take the oaths prescribed for my qualification and enter upon the duties of my office.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 10.

Bill presented—By Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, a bill to alter and amend the judiciary system of North Carolina. Read the first time and referred. The proposition of the other House, to refer to a joint select committee so much of the Governor's message as relates to the interest of North Carolina in the public lands, was concurred in, and Messrs. Branch, Spaight, Sawyer, Holmes and Mebane were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate. The said committee on the part of the House of Commons, consists of Messrs. Henderson, Marshall, Graham, Daniel and Harp.

Thursday, December 11.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred the Governor's message relative to the resolution of last session, directing him to have suitable grave stones placed at the graves of members of the Legislature interred in this city, reported a resolution, appropriating Moore Square to the burial of members of the Legislature and officers of the State, who may die near the seat of government, and designating the manner in which they shall be interred; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Carson, from the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Convention, to which was referred the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill and amendments were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Carson presented a bill more effectually to prevent litigation, and to avoid suits in law; which was read the first time and referred.

Friday, December 12.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to which was referred the petition of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, reported unfavorably on the same. Concurred in.

Mr. Kendall, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Rachel Edwards, praying the Legislature to grant her the privilege of again entering into the marriage state, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

The bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. attachment in like manner as other property, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, postponed indefinitely—33 to 26.

Saturday, December 13.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution allowing compensation to William S. Moon for extra services rendered since the death of the late Comptroller, reported the same with an amendment; which was concurred in, and the resolution, as amended, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act of 1831, for the better regulation of the town of Wadesborough, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to authorize the Petersburg Rail Road Company to erect a bridge across the Roanoke river, at Blakely, and in the mean time to establish a ferry at the same place, was rejected.

Monday, December 15.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to authorize the Governor to procure a new Great Seal of the State. A message was received from the House of Commons, announcing the death of William Adams, a member of that House from Guilford county, and proposing the appointment of a joint select committee to make the necessary arrangements for his funeral, and that the members of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Parker, Dowd and Moyer of Greene were appointed the said committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, December 16.

Mr. Moyer, of Greene, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to amend the militia laws, made a report thereon, recommending its rejection; when the said bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Moyer also reported against the expediency of retaining the number of commissioned officers in call or company. Concurred in.

The Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the engrossed resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging a certain resolution from the records of the Senate of the United States. The resolution was then read the first time, when Mr. Moyer moved that they be laid upon the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 29, nays 35.

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Barco, Bateman, Board, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutta, Little, Lowry, McMillan, McQueen, McWilliams, Martin, Mast, Montgomery of Hertford, Moyer of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipley, Wilson, &c. NOES—Messrs. Arrington, Brittain, Burr, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gawn, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Lockhart, McCormick, McLeary, Mebane, Montgomery of Greene, Moore, Moyer of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions, it was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Carson moved that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the Whole House on said resolutions, and that they be made the order of the day for to-morrow. This motion was not agreed to—yeas 30, nays 33. Mr. Sawyer moved that the resolutions be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Edwards, of Warren, then moved that the resolutions be read the second time; when Mr. Martin moved to amend the resolutions by striking out the whole except the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof resolutions of a different character, which will appear in our next paper. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, without the question being taken on either of said motions.

The following gentlemen took part in the debate: Messrs. Mebane, Holmes, and Cooper of Martin, and Messrs. Wilson, Sawyer, McQueen, Martin, Little, Wellborn, Carson and Branch against the resolutions.

Wednesday, December 17.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange presented a Resolution contemplating a Rail Road from the sea board to the seat of government, and thence to the Yadkin River above Brainerd's Bridge; and that the Public Treasurer subscribe two-fifths of the stock on behalf of the State after three-fifths shall have been subscribed by individuals, &c. which was read and adopted.

Messrs. Little, Lockhart and Kerr, were appointed on the part of the Senate to compose the joint select committee on the Governor's message in relation to Ball Hughes.

The Senate then went into the discussion of the Resolutions for instructing Mr. Mangum.—Mr. Martin spoke at some length against the resolutions, and in favor of his own amendment, offered yesterday. Mr. Edwards of Warren, then took the floor in favor of the resolutions; and after speaking about an hour, was succeeded by Mr. Branch, against the resolutions—who soon gave way for a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting official statements of the affairs of the several Banks of this State; which statements were ordered to be printed.

Received from the Governor a message, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement; which was ordered to be printed. Bills presented—By Mr. W. Jones, a bill to incorporate the Montgomery Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company. Which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Smallwood, from the committee on Finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of increasing the tax on pedlars. Concurred in.

The Senate having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of two surveyors in the counties of Montgomery and Haywood, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Thursday, December 11.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of rendering Black River, in the counties of Cumberland and Sampson, navigable for the purpose of rafting to its junction with Mingo river.

Mr. Jordan presented a bill to authorize the forming of a fire engine Company in Fayetteville. The engrossed bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband, Robert Potter, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, December 12.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. King in the Chair, and took up the bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in the town of Newbern. After some time spent therein, the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Guinn, from the joint select committee on that subject, reported a resolution relating to the sale of Cherokee lands; which was read the first and second times and passed.

Mr. Hutchison presented a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Franklin Gold Mining Company; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bray, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of imposing a tax on itinerant Dentists.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the power of the Superior Courts in granting divorces.

Monday, December 15.

Mr. Waugh announced the death of William Adams, one of the members of this House from Guilford county, and, on his motion, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and that the members of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Messrs. Waugh, Lindsay and Rush composed said committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Graham, a writ was issued, directing an election to be held in Guilford county, on the 19th instant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Adams.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Alfred M. Slade, the Member elected from Martin County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edwin S. Smithwick, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A message was received from the Governor, in relation to the contract with Ball Hughes for the restoration of the statue of Washington.—Transmitting copies of all the letters addressed to Mr. H. by the Executive Department, all letters received from him, together with copies of the communications interchanged by the Department with the Hon. Wm. Gaston, Robert Donaldson, Esq. and Louis D. Henry, Esq. The controversy with Mr. Hughes (says the Governor) cannot be well understood without an examination of the original contract, and the various letters which are laid before you. I consider it only necessary to refer to the papers as affording conclusive evidence that Mr. Hughes possesses the requisite skill to enable him to fulfill his engagement; but that he is, unfortunately for the interests of the State and his own reputation, entirely beyond the influence of either legal or moral coercion.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the foregoing message and documents were transmitted to the Senate proposing to refer them to a joint select committee of three from each House.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1834.

Sir: When the President's Message, at the commencement of the session was referred to the several Committees, several members took occasion to express their sentiments in that portion of it which recommends the passing a law authorizing reprisals on French property, most of them deprecating the course recommended by the President, as leading, directly and inevitably, to open war.

It was easily perceived at that time, though the administration party carefully avoided committing themselves or saying a word in debate declaratory of the course they would ultimately take; that they were not prepared to sanction the views of the President in relating to that rash expedient.

It is said here, that great efforts are making to screw the courage of the party up to the sticking point—but all is yet in doubt and suspense, for, since the subject has been referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and has been said publicly in the House, the party preserve a cautious silence on the subject so as to prevent us from getting any other knowledge of their purposes than through the Court paper, which supports the views of the President of course.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs have reported, and probably will not report on a deeply interesting subject until late in the session, and what that report will be it is impossible to say; but as the history of this administration proves that the friends of the President cannot differ with him in opinion on any measure he has at heart and retain his friendship, I think it not unlikely that in the House of Representatives, a majority, perhaps a large majority, may give into the views of the President, and sustain him in his favorite measure of reprisal.

But should such a measure be adopted by the House, I have no expectation that it can pass the Senate.

The Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill on yesterday in the House, authorizing the sale of the Stock of the Government in the Bank of the United States. Though that stock is now sinking year after year, into contempt and poverty. A session of six or eight weeks is passed without one effort to revive their drooping energies, without perfecting one measure calculated to improve their character or condition. Instead of attending to the matters which are really important to the welfare of North Carolina, a very large portion of its time is consumed in an effort to gratify the feelings of a single man—to propitiate the favor of Gen. Jackson, by instructing a Senator in Congress to vote for a resolution which does not meet with his approbation. If ever there was an occasion calling for the people's condemnation upon their unfaithful servants, this is it.

The Committee on our contested Town Election have at length made a Report. All the information which we have upon the subject is that the report is in favor of the right of Mr. Seawell; but there are contradictory rumors as to the particular grounds upon which it is founded.

The speech of Mr. Fleming, which we insert, will be read with the greater interest, when it is known that he is a Jackson man. He has certainly made a good Whig speech.

Fayetteville Lyceum.—We have great pleasure in informing our Town Readers, that the first Lecture before this Association, will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by the Hon. Robert Strange. The place will be announced in our next paper. It is expected that this Lecture will be the first of a series, to be delivered by different members of the Association, to which the public are respectfully invited. The happy effects produced by such means in other places, justify the hope, that the taste for literature in the community will be greatly increased here.

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. for the half year ending on the 1st January next.

We were prevented by other engagements from attending the exhibition of speaking, by the young gentlemen attached to the Ravenscroft Academy, on Wednesday evening last. We must not omit to mention, however, the universal satisfaction afforded to those who were present. It would not be proper to discriminate, but we understand that some of the speakers gave evidence of oratorical powers of a high order.

From England.—The English Ministry has been disbanded, in the consequence of Lord Althorp, the leader in the Commons, having succeeded to his father's title and a seat in the House of Lords, and the want of a leader in his place. It was reported that the King had sent for Lord Wellington to form a new Cabinet.

The cotton market was without change, though the sales of the week ending Nov. 14, were only 17,140 bales.

New York Post Office.—A clerk in the New York Post Office, named Mills, has been detected in selling thousands of Newspapers out of the office, embracing not only old and dead papers, but the papers of the day, as soon as they were deposited in the office to be sent off to subscribers. It appears by the oath of a boy who bought many hundred, that Mills would tear off the wrapper, and the names of the Subscribers, before the paper was dry on the packet. Those who have lost New York papers, will now know how to account for it.

Congress.—The proceedings are quite uninteresting. Mr. Graham, of N. C. has offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Mint in the Gold region of North Carolina.

YEAS.—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Bray, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Candler, Carter, Clement, Coor, Cotton, Craig, Crump, Daniel, Davis, Dayton, Dockery, Fleming, Fort, Foushee, Foushee, Frink, Fitzrandolph, Guinn, Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harper, Harris, Harrison, Hartly, Haywood, Henderson, Hill, Hoke, J. Horton, Houlder, Hutchison, Inion, B. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Jenkins, Kenan, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lee, Lilly, Lindsay, Long, Loudermilk, Lyon, Macklin, Marshall, Mathews, Mullen, McNeill, McRacken, Ousby, Perkins, Perry, Poindexter, Potter, Potts, Powell, Pugh, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, A. B. Smith, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Welch, Whitfield, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond, Williamson, Withers, Ziglar—99.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albrighton, Barringer, Battle, Brunwell, Clarke, Dudley, Foreman, Graham, Henry, W. Horton, Howard, Locke, Manly, Manly, Martin, Mitchell, McCleese, McLean, McPherson, Norcum, Outlaw, Rush, Seawell, Smallwood, G. Smith, Swindell, Tillet, Watson—28.

On the second Resolution, the vote was 69 to 57, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Allison, Bedford, Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Candler, Carter, Coor, Cotton, Daniel, Davis, Dayton, Fort, Foushee, Frink, Fitzrandolph, Guinn, Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Henderson, Hill, Hoke, J. Horton, Houlder, Hutchison, Inion, B. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Jenkins, Kenan, Latham, Lee, Lyon, Marshall, Macklin, McNeill, McRacken, Perry, Potter, Potts, Powell, Pugh, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Taylor, Tatham, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Williamson, Withers, Ziglar—69.

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The Richmond Enquirer will see, therefore, that the resolution to instruct, was adopted by a majority 12 votes, and not 19.

It is feared that no plan for a Convention will be adopted; and nothing will be done for Internal Improvement. In the language of a correspondent, "We shall probably adjourn by New Year's day, without having done any thing." Thus it is that North Carolina is sinking year after year, into contempt and poverty. A session of six or eight weeks is passed without one effort to revive their drooping energies, without perfecting one measure calculated to improve their character or condition. Instead of attending to the matters which are really important to the welfare of North Carolina, a very large portion of its time is consumed in an effort to gratify the feelings of a single man—to propitiate the favor of Gen. Jackson, by instructing a Senator in Congress to vote for a resolution which does not meet with his approbation. If ever there was an occasion calling for the people's condemnation upon their unfaithful servants, this is it.

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While public improvements form a general topic of conversation and discussion in almost every part of our State, and while every man in our own borough wishes he may see its increasing prosperity, it is well worth while to inquire whether any thing can be done to promote the general object.

That there are local causes in operation militating against the prosperity of the place, will probably be conceded by all. Evils exist which call for a remedy. One only will be named. An impression generally prevails that a summer residence is, in this place, unsafe. This impression, it must be acknowledged, has some foundation in truth. The fact that so many of the citizens deem it necessary to retire during the warm season is evidence that cannot be contravened. Aside from all exposure to disease, no one can doubt that this place suffers much in its general prosperity from this abandonment during so large a portion of the year. It becomes then a proper subject of inquiry, whether there are any causes in operation from which health is endangered, and which are capable of being removed. That there are some causes in operation producing a deleterious influence on the health of the place, and that a remedy is in some measure in our own hands, is, it is believed, conceded by all who have examined the subject.

Without stopping at this time to name particular evils, or to prescribe a particular remedy, it will be obvious to every one that an efficient police may do much toward removing any obstacles in the way of the general prosperity. They are the guardians of the public concerns, and on their exertions will always depend, in a great measure, the health and morals of the community. But how can such a Police be obtained? From gratuitous service it cannot be expected. Few men can spare the time, if they have the disposition, to labor for the public without reward. Where there is no pay, the feeling of responsibility will be low. The public will be the last to receive attention—and even then nothing will be thoroughly done. But let the business be committed to suitable hands, and let a suitable compensation for services be given, and a responsibility will be created and felt. The public concerns will be attended to thoroughly and in season. Let efficient men be appointed, let them be paid for service, and let them be provided with means for carrying on necessary operations, and the town will soon feel the beneficial effects in every department of its concerns. This course has been adopted in some of the Boroughs of this State, and the good effects of the experiment already begun to be felt. Nor is it certain that on the whole there would be any additional expense to the town. Suppose the Magistrate of Police is allowed a small salary for his services, would not the town be a gainer in a variety of particular ways, not to mention what would be added to the general prosperity?

Who then shall be the Magistrate of Police? Is a question which probably many would be disposed to ask, and especially at the present time. Shall he be selected on principles of party politics, or from considerations of local interest, in which the good of the town is more immediately concerned? No office is more important when we regard morals or health. Obviously, therefore, the selection should be made not from party politics, but from principles in which our dearest interests are concerned. We presume not to make nomination of an individual, but we do hope that to whatever political party he may belong, the only questions will be, "Is he the best man for the office, and will he be efficient in discharging his duty?"

The Cotton Crop.—In the South Carolina papers, we find the proceedings of a meeting at Columbia, called to counteract the effect of the reports of the extent of the crop of 1834. The opinion is expressed, that in South Carolina it will fall short about one-third, and as far as they are informed, about the same in North Carolina and Georgia. In this opinion twenty-one merchants of Columbia concur, together with Gov. McDuffie, and forty-three of the members of the Legislature.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
Mr. Editor:—The Newbern mail was brought to town the other day by a very small boy, who stopped in the street to inquire for the Post Office: some person present, to test the boy's intelligence, pointed to a store and told him that was the office. The lad was about to alight from his horse and deposit the mail there, but was better informed.

Now, that mail might have contained large sums of money, and what was the security for it in such hands? We read of many convictions of such youth (being mail carriers), for robbing the mail;—several have taken place in this State; and it generally turns out that some artful villain seduces them by infusing into their minds the vast store in their possession, and opening to them the facilities with which it may be obtained and appropriated without detection. The youth is first brought to ponder—he then doubts—and soon makes the dreadful plunge and is ruined.—The temptation is too strong for his wavering morals. When will fathers cease the cruel practice of exposing their infant sons to such temptation and consequent disgrace? And why will not Government guard against such evils? A child of about 14 years of age was convicted at Raleigh last Fall for this offence. His father, who was a good liver, neither came to the trial nor employed counsel; but the counsel assigned by the Court to defend the lad, very properly remarked, that the child was to be pitied and ought to be discharged, provided his more culpable father could be sentenced to 39 lashes for putting his son to such a service.

HUMANITY.
The Richmond Enquirer extols the "moderation" of the President's Message! Ex-gr. the "war-denouncing" tone against France, and the bitter assault upon the Bank. If this be a sample of the President's "moderation," Heaven preserve us from his wrath!

From the National Intelligencer.

REPORT ON THE BANK.

Mr. TYLER, in behalf of the Committee of Finance, yesterday presented to the Senate a Report on the subject of the Bank of the United States. It was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. TYLER, and occupied, in the reading, nearly three hours. It will be found to be a highly interesting paper, and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to display it in our columns.

Meanwhile, having listened to the reading of the Report, we anticipate the reader's perusal of the whole of it by a brief sketch of its contents as they struck our ears.

The Committee of Finance, it will be remembered, were instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Bank. For this purpose, they repaired to Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and proceeded forthwith to perform the duty with which they were charged. In pursuit of their object, the report says, every facility was afforded to them by the officers of the Institution. No hesitation or reluctance was manifested to furnish any book or paper which they wished to examine. Every avenue of information was thrown wide open to them; and, if there be any defect or failure in the developments which the Committee present, it must be considered the fault of the Committee alone. The inquiries of the Committee were not prosecuted back further than the year 1820, when the celebrated Report of a Committee was made in the House of Representatives, and acted upon by that body. This action by the House seemed to preclude reinvestigation of transactions anterior to that date, and the Committee confined themselves, therefore, to the allegations against the management of the Bank which have been subsequently made.

The first charge into which the Committee inquired was that of violations of the charter, and other abuses in the constitution and functions of the *Exchange Committee*. To this charge they felt it to be the duty of the Committee to pay more attention, because it was formally enrolled in the Report of the Treasury, Mr. TANEY, among his reasons for removing the deposits of public moneys from the Bank. Proceeding thus from a high officer of the Government, the Committee considered this charge to demand the fullest investigation. They examined it accordingly, and took testimony of the Government Directors, as well as Officers of the Bank, as to the rise, progress, and operations of this Committee. In the whole matter the Committee discovered any thing but cause for the censure of the government of the Bank, concluding, on the contrary, that the operations of the *Exchange Committee* have been legal, advantageous to the Bank, and convenient to the Public.

The next allegation against the Bank which the committee examined was that of the substitution of *Branch drafts* for the notes of the Bank; in regard to which charge also the committee acquit the Bank of all censure.

The next charge which they examine is that which touches the payment of the *three per cent. stock*, which the committee examined with the greatest care, because of its having been solemnly preferred by the President of the United States, in his published address to his cabinet on the occasion of his avowing his determination to remove the deposits of the Government from the Bank. The committee were equally unsuccessful, in this branch of their investigation, in detecting any violation of the charter, or dereliction of duty on the part of the Bank.

The next point investigated by the committee was the *safety of the public money* in the Bank, and the general solvency of the institution. In the course of their examination on this point, the committee make the following statement of the actual liabilities and resources of the Bank, which, as it may be of use to both our mercantile and our political readers, we have with some care transcribed at large:

LIABILITIES ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1834.
Notes in circulation, \$15,968,731 90
Deposits to the credit of the Treasury, 429,465 07
Do. Public Offices, 1,837,168 66
Private Deposits, 6,741,752 24
Capital Stock, 35,000,000 00

Total liabilities of the Bank, 1st November, 1834. \$39,977,117 87

To meet the above, the Bank has the following resources, viz:
Discounts, 31,667,828 24
Mortgages, 87,591 29
Domestic Bills, 11,086,373 07
Foreign Bills, 2,787,785 11
Receivable, 3,024,785 05
Due from State Banks, 427,102 89
Specie, 15,910,045 31

Total of resources, \$67,931,511 36

Showing a surplus of resources over liabilities of 7,954,393 49

By referring to the documents it will be seen that the total of the ascertained and estimated losses were set down at \$6,065,315 71

Viz:
On banking houses 303,359 84
On other real estate 150,820 94
On suspended debt 1,744,427 13
Desperate debts & losses on real estate already charged 3,806,707 80

And that the surplus funds of the bank provided to cover its losses, are
Contingent fund to cover losses 5,901,953 71
Fund for extinguishing the cost of banking houses 976,019 59

Unappropriated balance of profit & loss account 3,166,670 71

Total amount of surplus fund 10,044,646 17
Deduct estimate of losses 6,065,315 71

Excess in favor of the Bank \$4,039,330 46

After making this very satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Bank, advertising to the manner in which its credit had been assailed, and by the Government, too, (the largest partner in the Bank) the committee say that it is in the highest degree questionable whether any other institution could have withstood such a systematic assault, much less have prospered under it. The result of which, as evinced by the above statement, only shows (the committee say) how deep-rooted was the public confidence in the solvency of the institution, and how high the opinion entertained of the ability with which its affairs have been administered.

The Report next proceeds to take up, and treat at large, each of the other particular points on which the conduct of the Bank has at any time, or from any respectable quarter, been implicated—giving ample testimony on each case, to sustain the conclusions at which the committee had arrived. These points were too numerous to be stated in detail from memory, but we may enumerate as the most paramount, the following:

The case of the *protested French bill of exchange*, in which the course adopted by the Bank to bring the question before a judicial tribunal, for a fair and legal decision, is approved and sustained by the committee, as well as the just right of the Bank to damages on the bill in question.

The allegation against the Bank of having multiplied its Branches for the purpose of influencing public sentiment: Showing, from authentic documents, that the Bank had established Branches only where the business of the community had justified it; that in many of these cases, the influence of the highest public characters had been disregarded for years where the creation of Branches had been urged—especially in the case of Nashville—and thirty or forty cases, we should think, in various States, are particularized, in which the establishment of Branches has been refused to the present day, though pressed by great numbers of the most respectable citizens, because the business of those places did not warrant them; and, from the facts exhibited, the Report expresses the opinion that, so far from establishing Branches where they were not needed by the commerce of the community, if the Bank had yielded to the urgent solicitations from every quarter, it would have established them *ad infinitum*.

The charge of *lending money to members of Congress*, and other public men, for political purposes, which it shows to be unsubstantiated by any evidence, and wholly futile.

Loans to Editors, in which it gives a mass of detail, showing the groundlessness of much of the slang of the day on that subject.

There are many other points of a minor character, occupying a large space in the report, on most of which the conduct of the Bank is shown to have been perfectly correct, and some in which it is disapproved.

The reading of the Report having been finished, Mr. TYLER moved that it be printed; when Mr. Benton rose, and, with much vehemence, and at considerable length, controverted the correctness of some of its statements, which he pronounced false.

Mr. TYLER replied, and avowed, in the most solemn manner, the truth of every title of the Report; all the statements of which, he said, were founded on documents (submitted with the Report), which could not lie.

Having thus briefly run our hand over the keys of the report, it may be proper to state, in conclusion, that it is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the Bank was mainly conducted by Messrs. TYLER and MANGUM, with the occasional attendance and aid of the other members of the committee. The two gentlemen whom we have named here, we believe, given the greater part of their time, since the last adjournment of Congress, to this important subject. The report, we understand, was drawn up by Mr. TYLER.

The financial agency of the United States has been transferred from Messrs. Huntington & Co. at Paris, and from Messrs. Baring, at London, the latter to the house of Rothschild. The reason given for this by the Globe of Friday is as follows:—"We believe the real cause to be, the conduct of those agents, who, in place of stepping forward to protect the credit of the Government, colluded with the Bank to enable it to pump up a claim for damages against the government, upon which pretext the Bank has made a seizure of the public money."

The prevailing practice of asking Senators to resign if they are not subservient to the will of the Executive, cannot fail to make slaves and dependents of that body—to utterly corrupt legislation, and destroy the representative freedom and power of each State. Senators are elected six years, to give them independence in the discharge of their duty, and no Legislature has a right, from political motives, to call for their resignation. Senators should have the manly firmness, in such times, to disregard these calls for resignation.—N. Y. *Em. Star*.

We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 15th, that a compromise has been effected between the two Houses of the Virginia Legislature as to the time of going into an election of Senator—the House of Delegates having agreed to an amendment of the Senate fixing the 27th of January as the day of election.

Another Melancholy Occurrence.—On the 4th instant at the plantation of Mr. Henry Mason in Scotland-neck, a difference occurred between Mr. Mason and his overseer, Mr. Blount Marshall, which terminated in the death of the latter. The parties were engaged in a fight, and while they were clinched, Mr. Mason drew a knife and inflicted a mortal wound upon his antagonist. The parties had been separated several times, but set on by the influence of ardent spirits, and the exciting passions of the moment, they continued their strife until it came to its fatal period. We shall not enter into a detail of the particulars,—we only wish to record the fact of the homicide itself. Mr. Mason has lived in this town for many years, and has ever borne the character of a good & peaceable citizen, particularly inoffensive when sober, and good humoured when "right." Mr. Marshall was also a respectable and peaceable citizen so far as we know or ever heard, and but for that baneful human happiness—the drinking to excess, this unfortunate and lamentable affair would never have occurred.

Halifax Advocate.

The following is an extract of a Letter just received in this city from Boston:

"The several Presidents of Insurance Companies have had a meeting, and agreed not to write policies unless with a stipulation against the risk of foreign war. This has and will cause many orders given to the South for the purchase of Cotton, &c. to be countermanded."

The Supreme Court of Missouri have pronounced unconstitutional an act of the Legislature of that State, divorcing a number of persons from the bonds of wedlock. Some of the parties in the mean while, have married a second time, and by this decision are placed in an awkward predicament.

Taste for Company.—The N. H. Courier and Enquirer says, that Isaac Hill lately declared in a company of ladies and gentlemen, that he would rather associate with convicts of the State Prison, than with certain members of the U. S. Senate, "yes," said he "I can collect six convicts from our State Prison more honest, in whose word and integrity I would place more confidence, and with whom I should rather associate."

than with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Poin-dexter, Clayton, and Bell."

We can only say "simili simili gaudet," which means by interpretation "like likes like."

A western paper says that on the window sill of a school house in Tennessee, where a grocery store was once kept, are painted the words, "Powder and Shot." A wag on passing, remarked that it was an appropriate sign for a school master, whose business it was "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

POSTSCRIPT.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Monday, Dec. 22.
The House of Commons, after a protracted sitting, have just decided, by a vote of 79 to 42, that James Seawell, the member returned from the town of Fayetteville, is entitled to his seat. I was fearful "the party" was, and they would probably have done so, but the reading of a *free negro* deposition on the part of Mr. Hybart, was too strong a pill to go down. It excited a sensation of disgust, amounting to perfect loathing, and turned the scales I believe, in favor of Mr. Seawell.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Carson finished the most effective speech I have heard this session, in opposition to the Resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. The debate will continue, I think, a week longer.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 10th, Mr. CHARLES B. MOSES of South Carolina, to Miss ANGELINA, daughter of A. Lazarus, Esq. of that place.
In Brunswick County, on the 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, MARSDEN CAMPBELL, Esq. to Miss CATHERINE MOORE, daughter of Col. Maurice Moore.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 12 a 12 1/2. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12 1/2 a 14. Cotton 14 a 14 1/2. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, \$1 60 a 1 80. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4 1/2. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 1/2. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a \$1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 1. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 17.
Brigs, Black Hawk from Martinique, Victory from Guadalupe, Orion from Rochester, Calvin from New York, Leopard from Charleston, Washington from Guyana. Schooners, Medium from Charleston, Three Sisters from do., Topic from New York, Regulus from do., Nonpareil from do. Undanted from do., Black Hawk from Boston.

The Winter Session in Donaldson Academy will be opened in the new building provided for the School on Haymont, on the first Wednesday of January.

December 22, 1834. 16tt.

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,
Fayetteville, Dec. 23, 1834.
THIS Office will be closed on Thursday, the 25th inst., it being Christmas Day. All notes due on that day must be paid on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE HENRIETTA,
DRUMS, FIGS,
ALMONDS,
CHEESE,
CREAM ALF,
RAISINS, (New Crop.) DAVID SHAW.
December 22, 1834. 1163w4

Molasses & Rum.
Non landing from Henrietta Steam Boat, HHDS. Molasses, 30 Bbls. N. E. Rum, 25 bags Prime Rio Coffee.
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
Dec. 22, 1834. 164f.

150 Chairs at Auction.
WINDSOR, Cane, and Rush Bottom Chairs, Children's high and low Chairs. Will be sold on Wednesday, December 24th Inst. at the Auction Store of WILLKINGS & CO.

Terms at Auction.
December 22, 1834.

Candles!!! Candles!!! Candles!!!
THE undersigned, proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, respectfully informs the public, that he has constantly on hand, a large supply of FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES, which he will sell at his usual low prices. None may be considered genuine but those marked with his name in the middle of the brand, and those that are so marked he solemnly guarantees, it being the same brand remodelled from "Pink & Co." from whom he purchased.

DUNCAN SMITH.
December 23, 166w.
The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above six weeks and charge the same to this office.

Oxen For Sale.
WILL be offered for sale, at Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st January, 1835, 3 Pair of OXEN, in good working order. And will be offered for Rent at the same time and place, for 12 months, the MILL and LANDS late the property of Dee Kay. For information, apply to HALL & JOHNSON.
Dec. 22—2w

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 20th of December, 1834.

WHEREAS, an Act entitled "An Act concerning Market fees in the Town of Fayetteville," passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its session of 1833, appearing to this Board to be extremely vague and contradictory, calculated only to distract and mislead persons bringing articles to our Market for the daily consumption of the citizens of the Town. It is therefore hereby

Ordered, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Clerk of the Market proceed in all cases in the collection of the Market fees, and in enforcing the Market Regulations as though no such act of Assembly as is herein referred to, had ever passed or was in existence. And that this Ordinance be published three successive weeks in the Newspapers of the Town, and by handbills. (From the minutes.)

DUNCAN MACRAE, Town Clk.
103w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

The Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and always in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN. 35tf.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz:
Peppermint Lozenges, Cinnamon Candy, Mint stick Candy, Lemon ditto, Sugar ditto, Nunch ditto, Lump ditto, Harley ditto, Red ditto, Toys, assorted, Corn ditto, Mint Drops, Rose do, Ginger do, Lemon do, Sugar Almonds, Large Plumbs, Small do, Cream bread Candy, &c. &c. &c.
Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN. 43tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.
REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Not. & S. at C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville, N. C. 96tf.

IMPORTANT To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

B. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.
ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,
25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

May 6th, 1834. J. HUSKE & SON. 83tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

New Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by E. J. HALE. 79tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz:
Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths; a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN MCARN. 43tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUC TIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL. Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER WALKER & HENRIETTA,
10 Hbls prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL.

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL. September 30, 1834. 4tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—
1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County, Arpent.

NEAL BEARD. (2tf.) Fayetteville, Sept. 16.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE.
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steel yards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellocks, Anvils and Vises
Hoe and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Cop-pers.

White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baling Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder
DRY GOODS, a general supply,
Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

Oct. 15, 1833. ELIJAH FULLER. 54tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

Is now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,
Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scall Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price 5¢ per pot, or \$9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

BOARDING HOUSE

AND
LIVERY STABLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten. There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B. 141tf.

\$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago, a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person purchasing said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER. Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE. August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER. September 30, 1834. 4tf.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for CASH or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON. January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months.

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES, 45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguna, Rio and Cuba Coffee, 15 do. Ginger, Pepper and Spice, 20 bbls. green Copperas, 10 crates assorted Crockery, 17 do. loaf Sugar, 5 do. Salts, 8 kegs of bar Lead, 10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.
October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 50 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee, 50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR, 6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT, 300 sacks do. do.

30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted, 3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel, Hoop and sheet Iron, 200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted, 1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar, 200 sides best Spanish sole Leather, 60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging, 60 coils best Bale Rope, 3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15, 75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder, 100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted, 1,500 lbs. bar Lead, 350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo, 500 lbs. Dutch Madder, 8 bbls. Copperas, 6 boxes pine apple Cheese, 4 ditto Chocolate, 40 boxes bunch Raisins, 8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes, 1,000 pieces Castings, 200 sets wagon Boxes, 200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains, 200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes, 13 doz bottles Ink, 30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil, 12 tons Plaster Paris, 200 pair thick Negro Shoes, 10 hhds. Molasses,

Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cut-ting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN. N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention. H. H. September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an intended Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BURNETT; he is a dark complexioned boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

September 8, 1834. JAMES BAKER. 3tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—
Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars, Dito Rio and Laguna Coffee, Liverpool and Turks Island Salt, Dito in sacks, Swedes and English Iron, assorted, [Halter, hoop and rod Iron, Cast and German Steel, English and American blister, do. Rowland's Mill Saws, Cast steel and German Saws, Collins & King's cast steel Axes, Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives, Spades and Shovels, assorted, Wagon Boxes, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Camphor, Nutmegs, &c. Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c. Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware, HATS and SHOES, Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON. Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed from Green street to Col. Hooper's N. Brick Building, one door West of Mr. John McArn's, Hay street.

L. R. BRADLEY. October 20, 1834. 7tf.

HAVANNA SEGARS.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON. October 21, 1834. 7tf.

GALE'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835, for sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee. October 20, 1834.

New Store NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq., in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE—
1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT, 300 sacks do do, 500 bushels Alum do, 8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime among sent), 1500 lbs. prime green do, 10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, 5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,) 20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do, 12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, asst'd, German and Cast Steel, American and English Blistered do, 40 kegs Nails, assorted, 15 do Dupont's FFF Powder, 300 lbs. Bar Lead, 500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12, 25 bags Shot, assorted, 25 pieces Cotton Bagging, 25 coils Bale Rope, 75 sides Sole Leather, 15 do Harness do, 5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits), Blacksmith's Bellows, Axes, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green), White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL. N. B.—The Farmers' and Plan- ters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O. Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. 65-4f.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, Trustee. Sept. 1, 1834. 900tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME, For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
5 HHDS. prime Sugar, 301 bags Rio & Java Coffee, 20 pieces Cotton Bagging, 20 coils Bale Rope, 40 kegs Cut Nails, 10 kegs Dupont's Powder, 1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt, Swedes & English Iron, Castings, a good assortment, Blacksmith's Tools, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN. 2tf. September 15, 1834.

Commission Bu-

siness will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber. J. MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a recommendation. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept. 22, 1834. 3-4f

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

De cember 30. 65tf.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACK, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL. Oct. 20, 1834. 7-4f

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE, do Lubon do, 10 barrels prime New York PORK, For sale by AMOS KIMBALL. 10-4f. November 11, 1834.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER. 8tf. Fayetteville, October, 1834.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—
ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70tf.

Mallet's Mill.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY. 94tf. July 7th, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE. Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug. 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,

200 bags Loaf and Lump Sugar, 300 pieces Cotton Bagging, 200 coils Bale Rope, 1000 lbs. Seine Twine, 18 tons Swedes and English Iron, 1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind. (98-Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER.)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and